THE POLITICIANS' BALL.

GALA NIGHT OF THE BRENNAN COTERIE. SOCIAL GATHERINGS UNDER RING RULE—AN ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ACADEMY. When late the imperious Ring ruled New-York, thills became as it were part of the City Government. There were scores of political organizations and associations, from Tammany to the society which took its name and patronage from some Police Justice or Commissioner, and drew its fraudulent and useless ex istence from the public funds. From the Americus down all but one of these organizations were a tax on the city, not less for social than for partisan purposes and there was good cause for great rejoicing when Reform put an end to organizations whose very social gath

erings were a corruption and whose tendency was de

single exception of these corrupt political balls and the only surviving social organization of the characacter is the Brennan Coterie, which gave its annual gathering last evening at the Academy of Music. This Coterie has been in existence as a social club for 16 years It is an offshoot of the strongest local political organizazion which has ever existed in this city, known as the M. T. Brennan Central Association. The political club is maintained in the interest of the Sheriff whose name is beare and his party associates, and is powerful and rich enough to exist independently of the regular Tammany organization, and probably has a greater influence in Democratic councils than any other organization in the county or State.

The Coterie is the social club of this organization, and at its annual ball the adherents of the Sheriff always appear in full force. But it is not confined to these only ien of all parties and local positions make it a point not to be neglected, and to be present at each recurring ball of this club. It is as characteristic of politics as any enerely social gathering can well be; and for this reason, if not for the fact that it has come to be considered one of the features of the ball season, it is worthy o

elaborate notice. Last night's ball was the most successful one ever given by this Club. As the Association has grown in strength its balls have increased in number, and unlike most of the political club balls of New-York, in elegance and respectability. Few of the great charity balls now outvie the Brennan ball in splender, and few of then attract such numbers. There were present last evening, on the floor and in the boxes, not less than 4,000 persons; and 48 sets of dancers were on the floor for each of the

many quadrilles on the programme or order of dancing. Two hundred couples, the gentlemen in full dress, th ladies in gorgeous and unique attires, and nearly all displaying a profusion of magnificent diamonds, engaged in dancing, made a most enlivening sight-one well worth watching. The Academy was filled with dancers and spectators; every box was occupied; the gallery was literally packed; and the ball was a pleasing and

INCIDENTS OF THE EVENING.

In order to be fashionable the Committee did not open the doors until 9 o'clock, whereby a number of tickel-holders were obliged to wait outside in the wet, and the majority of rotainers, with a similar object in view, did not arrive until an bour later. After that time scores of carriages arrived every five minutes, and as quickly drove away, leaving their precious freight before the spacious portals of the Academy. It was early andicated that the assemblage would be large, for at 11 o'clock every available seat in the baltroom had been

The interior of the Academy presented a very pleasing appearance. The Committee, assisted by the nimble fingers of ladies and the skill of various tradesmen, had transformed the simple concert hall into a beautiful parlor. First of all, the homely board floor was covered th a soft-hued velvet earnet. At the rear of the room four handsome chandellers were suspended from the ceiling, from which hung bashets of flowers. A bit of theater seenery was piaced at this end, representing the interior of a palace. Large mirrors were attached to this serven, and in front of it was a brilliant mono grown in gas jets, "M. T. B. C.," and under it, "1873."

Evergreens and flowers were suspended from above, and long chains of the same materials were twined and woven on either side of the stage. Pretty little cupids found a footing upon the festoons. On either side of the proscenium boxes were urns containing flowers, and the ower box on the left hand was occupied by Mr. Brennan himself and a number of his nearest friends. From the front of the apartment hung in graceful folds a silken flag, its colors of red, white, and blue being in beautiful contrast with the varigated flowers and evergreen branches fastened thereon.

Above this bower of beauty hung the mammoth chan deliver, gleaning like the sun and lighting up the spaciou assembly room with unaccustomed brilliancy. The mu sicisms were placed in the upper galleries, the prome nade hand goon one side and the quadrille band on the

At 11 o'clock the grand march was played, and as th notes fell upon the ears of the dancers they left then seats and took their places upon the floor, ready for the opening quadrille. Soon the large space for the dancers was completely filled, though not crowded, and the dancing continued without cessation till the end of the

beauty and animation. Looking down from above upon the ball-room floor, large numbers of gorgeously robed hither and thither through the various changes of the lancers, or whirling in the mazes of the waltz, while a goodly number of wall flowers bloomed about the edges.

From below the sight was equally fine. Thousands of faces peered down from above, and scores of operagiasses were constantly leveled at the dancers, while dreamy Lydian measures were wafted downward from the instruments of the unseen musicians. Every one seemed alive to the pleasure of the hour, and almost every one took advantage of the fleeting moments, and either danced a while themselves or enjoyed the ani mated spectacle.

The lobbies were constantly filled with heated dancers wending their ways to the supper-room, or lookers-or who dared not enter within the precincts of the votaries of the dance. The tladies gossiped about the fashions perhaps, and the gentlemen, when found in knots, were invariably discussing the new charter, or public matters of more or less importance. The latter class were notable for the profusion of diamond breast-pins of shirt-stude displayed, while the ladies exhibited many magnificent dresses, but the absence of the beautifu The dresses of the indies were of the most claborate

and costly character. Trains of an enormous length ap peared to be especially favored by the ladies, and when the dancers and promenaders assembled upon the floor it was with the greatest difficulty at times that a change of base could be effected without doing some damage to silk or estin that trailed along the floor.

Sheriff Brennan arrived at an early hour, and was received with most cordial manifestations of regard. He remained for a long time in the corridor which encircled the ball-room, exchanging greetings with the crowds of people who thronged about him, and afterward directed his steps to the ball-room. Among those present, were

cople who throngen

in steps to the bail-room. Am

the following:

John For.

Damei F. Tiemann, John Williamson, Damei Slote,
Charles E. Loew, John J. O'Keefe,
J. B. Duparbac,
John Mullally,
Dr. R. Anabile, Jeremiah Quinian, Hugh F. Farrell,
Thos. S. Bronnan, Jas. Cummigham, Abe Hummei,
Nemon W. Young, Joei O. Stevens,
Wm. J. Medirath, Rich'd A. Storrs,
C. W. Lawrence.
Thos. H. Coaroy, Jacob Sesbacher,
Thos. H. Coaroy, Jacob Sesbacher,
Thos. H. Coaroy, Jacob Sesbacher,
Thos. J. Cummins, John Boyd,
John W. Davis,
Joseph K. Carrell,
M. J. Sheppard,
A. J. Sheppard,
M. J. Jere Murphy, Wm. Walsh.

Frank Squires, Martin B. Brown, Aug. T. Docharty, John McLaughlin, ouis T. Bre

John J. Moloney, Andrew J. White Frank McCabe, Geo. B. Rhoudes, Wm. C. O'Brien, Thomas Byrnes, J. J. Gumoleton, Chas. A. Brown, R. J. Wilsinson, Jacob Kochler, John M. Tracey, Patrick Muldoon Wm. C. O'Brien, W. M. Tweed, Jr., Phomas Shiela, Edward Waish, Frank Loggott, James Cashpbell, James Cashpbell, Jernard Reiley, John Marphy, Wm. H. Burns, James J. Wealis, Geo. W. Ridgway, Heury Hersch, Matthew Patten,

James Gill,
H. M. Garvin,
L. D. Langhi,
John Boland,
Peter McGuinnes
James Muldoon,
George W. Butt,
James E. Hasson
Lawrrose L. Lawrence Lang Daniel C. Pentz Peter Yule, Peter Yule, Dan'l P. Smith, Neil Bryant, Isaac Rosendale, Michael Gonway, Wm. Baird, John Donnelly, Lawrence Curry,

mes Maxweii, iliiam M. Olliffe J. Moloney,

M. J. Moloney, Hugh O'Neil, H. M. Williams, Peter Warren. Francis Murray, James Erb, John Hail, James Gill,

The moments of the night, and particularly those after the witching hour, passed quickly, and as they went by abled upon the floor became gayer, as if they fairly dreaded the close of the evening's on- | tachment of Hawaiian soldiers was drawn up ore

tertainment. Finally, when the last notes of the "Quadrille Jig" sounded upon the ear, and the dancers were left without music to guide their step. they left

the floor reinstantly. The dressing-rooms were once more resorted to, and the guests of the Coterie gradually took their leave. The carrisges outside drive up constantly and once more take up the human freight which they had discharged a lew hours before, and whirl quickly away. The speciators who had been packed in the calleries

and boxes remained until the close of the festivities, and enjoyed the merry-making below equally with those who were nartakers. It was not quite daylight when the Committee, m alone upon the curpeted field of the late festivities,

agreed that the affair was a great success, and then ordered the lights to be turned out. -

THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

The "Jubilee Singers," of whom the readers of THE TRIBUNE have often heard during the past year and a half, gave a concert last night in Ste way Hall, before an audience which entirely filled th building. These young people are connected with the Pisk University, a college at Nashville intended especially for the training of colored teachers. In 1871 they et out on a concert tour to raise money for the enlarge ment of their institution, and in the course of the season they made \$20,000. This year they purpose doubling the fund, if possible, and, so far as we may judge from the result of their efforts last night, we risk little in predicting for them a flattering success. There are eleven perns in the company-seven young women and four young men. Most of them were originally slaves; all were born in the midst of bondage, and their early lives illustrate some of the most terrible characteristics of American Slavery. The songs which they brought us last night were almost without exception the songs which they brought with them out of servitude, - the rapturous hymn in which the oppressed used to chant the coming of the day of delivsnce, the sad strains in which the suffering slave bemoaned his wrongs, the shouts of religious exaltation which resounded in the plantation camp-meeting. If the selections given on this occasion fairly represent the favorite subjects of the slave singers, the prevalence of a prophetic spirit among them, long before the dawn of freedom, is a very significant circumstance. The constant references last night to liberation, in one form or an other, must have struck every attentive listener. The mind of the verse maker seems to have been constantly upon the deliverance of Egypt out of bondage, and the singer was perpetually rejoicing in the discomfiture of "Ole Pharaoh." One of the most striking of the melodies begins with a vigorous solo:

'Gwine to write to Massa Jesus, To send some valiant soldier," To send some valiant soldier," and then breaks, with accelerated time, into a chorus; To turn back Pharaoh's army, Halelu! To turn back Pharaoh's army, Halelujah!" The famous hymn, "Go down, Moses," of whose twent;

five stanzas the Jubilee Singers gave us a few spec When Lorael was in Egypt's land; Let my people go.
Oppressed so hard they could not stand;
Let my people go.
Go down, Moses, 'way down in Egypt land,
Tell ole Pharaoh, Let my people go."

Another draws consolation and encouragement from the story of Daniel, and the most effective and dramatic of all the selections, last night, was this, sung in unison with extraordinary expression and vigor; "Did n't my Lord defiver Daniel,

"Did n't my Lord deliver Daniel,
D'liver Daniel, d'liver Daniel,
Did n't my Lord deliver Daniel,
And why not every man?

He delivered Daniel from the lion's den,
Jonal from the belly of the whale,
And the Hebrew children from the flery furnace;
And why not every man?"

Grotesque as this seems in print, not only in the words, but in many of the musical phrases, there is nothing grotesque, there is even a grandeur and nobility in the ong when one hears it from the lips of these children, who have in truth been delivered from a bondage that was worse than death. So of some of the hymns of religious sentiment; there were lines in them that provoked a laugh-

When I was a mourner just like you.
Washed in the blood of the Lamb, I prayed and prayed till I got through, Washed in the blood of the Lamb."

"King Jesus rides on a milk-white horse, No man can a-hender me."

"Gwine to ride up in de chariot, Sooner in de morning! Gwinc to chatter wid de angels, Sooner in de morning!"

-but no one could fail to be impressed by the devont spirit which breathed through the veriest nonsense There never was singing more intensely dramatic than this, for there never was singing more sincere. It was not an exhibition of art; it was the expression of real

What there is in the music itself that seizes so firmly upon the imagination it would be difficult to explain. The slave songs are the spontaneous outgrowth of un cultivated sentiment, yet they follow strict scientific laws of which their makers must have been absolutely ignorant. The most eccentric of them can be reduced to regular musical form, and the rhythm, though a good cently left to the taste and temper of th singer, is always clearly marked. Nor are the mel dies always very simple. They not only have their seculiar turns, unlike anything else in the whole range of musical inventions, but they abound sometimes, i intervals-as the hymn, "Roll, Jordan, roll," which even a cultivated singer might have trouble in catching. The execution last night was invariably true and spirited, and in many cases almost perfect. Most of the pieces were sang by the whole band in harmony, and these were by far the best. Their pianissimo effects were admirable; the changes of senti ment were beautifully marked; and the precision with which the young persons kept together deserved the heartiest praise. They have sweet and rich voices, rather pathetic in character, and one or two of them who sang solos, betrayed the possession of gifts well worth cultivation. One of their number, Miss Elia Sheppard, accompanied the solos on the piano and did it very well. The choruses were unaccompanied.

Another concert by this interesting company will be given at Steinway Hall on Friday.

THE DEATH OF KAMEHAMEHA V.

APPEARANCE OF THE BODY WHILE LYING IN

STATE—CEREMONIES ON THE OCCASION.
PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
HONOLULU, Dec. 17.—The death of his late Majesty Kamehameha V, has left the Hawaiian kingdom without-s'nead. The sovereign just deceased was the grandson of the great Kamehameha, a famous warrior who, about 60 years ago, reduced under his sway all the slands composing the group, and established a dynasty. The reign just closed had extended over a period of nine years, the king expiring at the age of 42, on the anniversary of his birth. It has been known for months that e covereign was in a very , precarious state of health, but no official bulletin stating the facts was allowed to be published. On the morning of the, 11th instant be walked to his breaktable, and, soon afterward returning, lay down and expired without a struggle. Some account of the ceremonies observed in this mid-ocean kingdom on occasion of a death in the royal family will probably be of interest. It is the universal custom among the natives to wall for the dead. Men and women join in attering a long-drawn, plaintive cry, broken into a qua ver as by the striking of the hand against the throat This cry was set up by the household attendants as soon as the King was known to have expired. The royal standard was lowered and 42 minute-guns fired from the battery on Punch-Bowi Hill, an extinct crater just be hipd the city.

It is the custom here, when one of high rank has died to immediately prepare the body for lying in state during the very few hours that this climate will allow. It is then inclosed in an air-tight coffin, which remains for several weeks in the palace, surrounded by signs of honor and accessible to visitors. During this period the natives resort nightly in throngs to the premises and spend the time in wailing. In accordance with this cus-

spend the time in wailing. In accordance with this custom the annexed proclamation was issued by authority of one of the royal household:

A COMMAND.—This is a command, a call, an invitation to the common people, the tribes, the families and divisions of the ancient subjects of the different islands, to assemble and come, men, women, and children, to attend upon and watch the corpse of our King and lord, to remain there every night until the day of the funeral. The manks gate of the palace yard will be open for you every evening until the hour of 74 o'clock, after which it will be tabe. Drunkenness, and disorderly or bad conduct is forbidden. But the quiet expression of sorrow, and real songs of grief, is what is allowed.

tage of the earliest opportunity, gained access to the palace before the gates were shut, which was done even efore the expiration of the brief time appointed for visitors. The residence of the sovereign is a small and plain building in the center of a large square, inclosed by a high stone wall. Passing through the gates, no draped in mourning and guarded by the police, we are slighter, and their movements more spirited, proached the palace steps, on either side of which a de

a fine military appearance. Throngs of natives were pouring up the broad way, intent on taking a fast took at their dead ruler. All the officers of the kingdom, civil and military, were in attendance. The body of the late king lay upon a high dais, dressed in a uniform that presented an incongruous combination. There were red pantaloons and a black coat : the hands were incased in white kid gloves. Three orders adorned the breast. To stranger in the kingdom, the most interesting of the surroundings were the large manties which were thrown over the bier. These are the famous feather cloaks, the peculiar possession of royalty. They are made fastening yellow feathers upon a network twine, the feathers being procured from bird that bears one only under each wing. A vast amount of time and [labor] must be expended to make one of these mantles, which are large enough to cover the body of a man and fall in folds about him. They de seend from generation to generation, and are never allowed to pass out of the groyal family, forming as they do the State robes. The appearance is exceedingly beau

tiful; a fine golden color is enhanced by the graceful forms in which the flexible material naturally falls. At the head of the dars was a stand bearing the sword and hat of the deceasad, and on other tables were flowers and a silver dish in which was burning incense. Cabinet Ministers stood together af the head, while the sister of the late King, known as Ruth, the only survivng member of the race of Kamehamehas, sat by the side of the corpse, the picture of sarrow. On each side of the body were two men continually waving what are called kahilis. There are staffs bearing feathers, made to stand erect like gigantic plumes. The original idea in this custom is said to be to keep evil spirits aloof from the dead. It is a general observance among the natives. The line of visitors passed by within view of the body, and out into the palace yard. On the veranda of a house adjoining the King's residence stood a nati woman who has for many years exercised boundless control over the King. She thas been known as his sorceress," and is understood to have sustained to him en more intimate relations. She was uttering the wall for the dead at the top of her voice. She had a girdle drawn tightly around her body to assist in the prolonged exercise of the lungs. Her misused power is gone, and she knows herself to be the object of universal avers The burial of the late King will not take place for several weeks.

ANNEXING A LANGUAGE.

We find in The Elizabeth Daily Herald emarkable letter from Mr. Armori Mori, the Japane Chargé d'Affaires, to Prof. Whitney, the distinguis Orientalist, from which we make the following extracts:

Orientalist, from which we make the following extracts:

W. D. Whitnert, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative
Philology in Yale College.

DEAN SIR: The spoken language of Japan being inadequate to the growing necessities of the people of that
Empire, and too poor to be made, by a phonetic alphabet, sufficiently useful as a written language, the idea
prevails among many of our best educated men and most
profound thinkers, that, if we would keep pace with the
age, we must adopt some copious, expansible and expanding European language, print our laws and transact
all public business in it, as soon as possible, and have it all public business in it, as soon as possible, and have it taught in our schools as the future language of the coun-try, to the gradual exclusion of our present language spoken and written.

It may be well to state, in this connection, that the

It may be well to state, in this connection, that are written language now in use in Japan has little or no relation to the spoken language, but is mainly hieroclyphic—a modification of the corruption of the Chinese. The English language would be our first choice for very many reasons; but there are certain obstacles, of an intensely practical character, which, if they cannot be removed, will make the introduction of that language into tensely practical character, which if they cannot be re-moved, will make the introduction of that language into Japan exceedingly difficult—all but impossible. I allude, principally, to the absence of law, rule, or order in its orthography, based either on eitymology or on the sounds actually heard in words, and to the large number of irregular verbs: these latter being among the most fre-quently occurring words in the language, which makes the matter worse. he matter worse.

Allow me to ask you to bear in mind that I represent, a this communication, not my individual represent.

the matter worse.

Allow me to ask you to bear in mind that I represent, in this communication, not my individual experience and convictions only, but also those of a large number obligances gentlemen, many of whom have endeavored, during the last past 20 years, with mere of less stoccast, ta, acquire a knowledge of English. It is the opinion of these gentlemen, including those of them who understand English best, that, while there would be little or no difficulty m introducing into the schools of the empire, and gradually into general use, a "simplified English," it would be, on the other hand, nearly useless to make an effort in that direction in behalf of the English language in its present form—a language so difficult to be learned that a very large proportion of persons of whom it is the vernucular, including those who have been educated, pronounce it ununformly, sneak it ungammatically, and write it in deflance of all the standards of orthography.

Now, my proposition, which receives the concurrence of those of my countrymen best qualified by their knowledge of English, and by their general education, to judge accurately and wisely on this question, is to prepare and place in our schools, and in the hands of the people at large, spelling books, dictionaries, grammars, and other text books, teaching what may be termed a simplified English." In other words, I propose to bar-

people at large, spelling books, dictionaries, grammars, and other text books, teaching what may be termed a "simplified English." In other words, I propose to banish from the English language, for the use of the Japanese nation, all or most of the exceptions which render English so difficult of acquisition even by English-speaking people, and which discourage most foreigners who have the hardhood to attempt to master it from persecutive to research.

Mr. Mori proposes to substitute the form seed, speaked bited, teached, beared, thinked, buyed, comed, &c., fo the commonly received preterites and participles, to make all plurals regular, and to reduce the English spell ing to a phonetic basis. He goes on to say :

I think I have said enough to indicate the character of the changes I propose to make, and will not, therefore, trouble you with further details. It may be well for me to state, however, that being much interested in this applied. I have variously ct. I have naturally conversed with many person a it, and that, while seeking light in all available di-ections. I have found that most of my views are also rections, I have found that most of my views are at entertained by many eminent men who have ma-language a life-study—some of them, after having du weighed and considered the claims of etymology, eve going so far as to say that not only English-sp people, but the world at large, would be vastly be by a thorough recast of English orthography,

people, but the world at large, would be vastly beneficed by a thorough recast of English orthography, making the written language what it claims to be, phonetic, instead of hierorlyphic on a phonetic basis, which is what it new really is.

To conclude: let me suggest to you to consider, while you are making up the opinion which I hope to receive from you at an early day, that many of the reasons which make Americans and Englishmen hesitate to attempt radical changes in their language, for their own people, do not apply to the case under consideration; which is the adaptation of the English language to the Decesities of a foreign nation of nearly 40,00,000 souls, thousands of miles distant from the two great English-speaking nations. Let me ask you to consider, also, tat the people of the Japanese Empire are anxious to take a high position among the most advanced nations of the world, but are unprovided with that great essential to individual and national progress—a good ianguage; and that the English language, simplified as I have language in its present form. Indeed, I think I could not conscientiously recommend my countrymen to cause their children to devote to learning a language so repiete with unnecessary irregularities, and in which the interchange of thought and thelacquisition of knowledge olete with unnecessary irregularities, and in which the aterchange of thought and the acquisition of knowledge are rendered so difficult by a fantastic orthography, si are rendered so difficult by a fantastic orthography, six or seven of the most important years of their lives—years which should be devoted to the study of positive science and the practice of the useful arts.

Respectfully waiting your answer to this letter, I have the honor to subscribe myself, in the mean time, your obedient servant,

Chargé d'Affaires of Japan,

Legation of Japan, Washington, D. C., June 15, 1872.

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER, YESTERDAY, AT DICKIPSON'S, IN PARK-9 a. m. -23; Noon-44; 3 p. m. -4s Nidnight-36 Average-40;

PROMINENT ARRIVALS. Brevoort House—The Hott, J. V. L. Pruyn of Albary... Fifth Acesse Hotel—The Hott, H. G. Eastman of Poughkeepeig, Grn. L. H. Warren of Philadelphia, Ward Hunt, ir. of Udes, James B. Eads of St. Louis, and C. Merrian of Spring-field, Mass... Sk. Nicholas Hotel—Mayor Hlackmore and William Mullins of Pittaburgh, Suithman Witt and J. H. Wade of Cleveland. Metropolitian Hotel—H. R. Hathorn, Congrussian miert, and Judge Charles S. Lester of Sarstogs. Sinchesian House—Caph. A. K. Hughes, U. S. Nayr. Charcadom Hotel—The Rev. John Pilkingon. Grand Central Hotel—Cammander H. M. Tainan, U. S. Nayy... Astor House—Ex. Mayor W. E. Pargo of Buffalo, and John Swindburn, Albany.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The translation of the Papal Allocution, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was inadvertently attributed to The Catholic World instead of The Catholic Review, to which it should have been credited. Commissioner Van Nort has prepared a grat-

troing statement of the expenditures for 1871 and 1872 in the Department of Public Works, showing a reduction of expenditures on taxation of \$1,312,783 09; a reduction of expenditures on taxation and trust accounts of \$4, 457,960 50; and a balance of \$460,250 95 of appropriations from taxation unexpended, and applicable to the expen-

Messrs. Leavitt & Co., last evening, at Clinton Hall, disposed of a number of paintings and water colors belonging to the collection of Walter Manon of Providence, R. I. The attendance was large, but the bidding was slow, and the prices realized in many instances were very low. The remainder of the collec-tion, which contained altogether about 200 works, will be sold to-night.

PERSONAL.

Romeo's hide covers 212 square feet. Romeo

A man in St. Louis rode round on an ox to make his calls on New-Year's Day Col. Sesse E. Peyton of New-Jersey says that he was "the first to support and arge the propriety" of the Centennial Celebration in 1876.

Mr. John Montesquieu Bellew, the distinguished Irish elecutionist, will begin his course of public readings in America at Association Hall, in this city, ou the 25th and 26th of this month.

THE CONGRESS SCANDAL.

Continued from First P.'so.

to James Brooks's son-in-law, 100 shares on stock at par, with the five bonds of the Union Pacific Con pany, and 200 shares of Union Pacific stock as earning on the stock; \$7,000 cash; draft due 22d of January, \$3,000— \$10,000. Check-book, deposited Dec. 24, 1857, in the Fourth National Bank, James Brooks, \$7,000; Jan. 20, 1868, check-book Fourth National Bank, bills payable, James Brooks; account note due this day, \$3,900."
At this point a recess of 15 minutes was taken.

A GLIMPSE AT THE BOOKS. After the recess, Benjamin F. Ham was recalled and produced three of the Crédit Mobilier ledgers recently sed in a Philadelphia Court, and pointed out the entry showing that Mr. Ames had paid for various shares place, the entry of the transfer of 50 shares to Neilson and the money received therefor, under the entry of March 1, 1868. Witness referred to the name of Charles H. Neilson on the book, showing the transfer of 50 shares to Nellson, whose name had been written after an crasure, and testified that it was in his handwriting, and the erasure had been made before Neilson's was written but he did not remember what was crased; he had no memory at all in reference to the crasure; the crasure was in the place where the name should be.

To Judge Black-Was in the habit of making mistakes if he wrote the name of James Brooks before the crasure, he had no authority to do so, as the stock belonged to Charles H. Neilson.

Q. Is not the erasure of a name and the substitution another name a falsification of your record ? A. It depends altogether how the Court would take such entry. To Mr. Brooks-Never received any instruction from Mr. Brooks tolerase his name; it might have been prob able that Mr. Brooks's name was written instead of Neilson's, on account of the intimate connection of Mr. Neilson with Mr. Brooks; if Mr. Brooks's name was written there first it was a mistake. TESTIMONY OF PRESIDENT DURANT.

Thomas C. Durant sworn-Witness resides in New York; am a railroad contractor; was a stockholder in the Union Pacific Railroad Company and a directe therein; ceased to be a director in May or June, 1869; was a stockholder in the Crédit Mobilier, one of the largest stockholders, and President of the Company; was one of the Board of Trustees to whom the Ames contract was assigned; have not the books of that con ern now, but have certified copies thereof; witness did sign a paper to distribute some stock said to be on stock was transferred to witness to enable him to fulfill engagements made prior to that time; knew nothing as to whom Mr. Ames was to transfer his stock; heard him speak of it two or three times: said he had an engagement to deliver some to Mr. Colfax; think some other members of Congress were mentioned; made an impression on the witness at the time, as he thought Mr. Ames was giving those names and intended to keep the stock himself; had any conversation with Charles H. Neilson ; did have a transaction with Mr. James Brooks, which was purely a business arrangement between Mr. Brooks and himself, and had no reference whatever to Mr. Brooks being a member of Congress; it was not in consideration of any past services rendered or any to be rendered by Mr. Brooks; that gentleman expressed a desire to have gome of the stock, and witness arranged to him have 100 shares with the ment to let him have with it \$20,000 worth of the Union Pacific stock and five first mortgage bonds Mr. Brooks, being a Government director, did not want to hold the stock, and, therefore, had it transferred to Mr. Neilson; knew nothing about the 50 shares additional stock received by Neilson, witness being absenfrom the country at that time; the stock increased in value suddenly; witness let Mr. Brooks have the stock in consideration of a promise made to him; Moes not re member what amount of dividends have been declared on the stock: when Mr. Brooks purchased the stock h was entitled to the dividend which had just been de lared : the Credit Mobilier Company took the contrac at \$50,000 per mile, and was obliged to take in part pay ment Union Pacific stock; the first stock was taken from the road at 50 per cent, and sold to the stockholders a 71; witness felt under an obligation to Mr. Brooks, having agreed with him that he should have the stock; had borrowed money from Mr. Brooks, but did not le

money obligation to him. Without finishing the examination of Mr. Durant the Committee, at 4:20 p. m., adjourned until 10 o'clock to morrow.

him have the stock in consideration of being under any

THE SECOND INVESTIGATION.

TE-IMMONY OF B. F. HALL—THE ORIGINAL STOCKHOLDERS—THE BOOKS CAN BE PRODUCED—INTERESTING EVIDENCE. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- The Wilson Special mmittee met to-night at 7:30 o'clock. Among those resent were Mesers. McComb, Ames, and Alley. Mr. B. F. Hall was sworn and examined by the Chair-

an. He testified that he knew of the Crédit Mobilio rganization, of which he is the Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, also a director. He produced, by request, the act of incorporation, which was put in evidence; he knew of only one amendment to the act; the corporation was organized May 29, 1865; the original stockholders Charles M. Hall, 2,495 shares; R. W. Barnes, 2,496 shares; three or four other persons had stock; he did not know now who they were; that was long before he had any thing to do with the concern ; he did not know whether there are any books showing who all the original stock holders were ; some of the books were lost, including the ransfer books of stock; he did not know what had b ome of them; he resigned his position in December 1868, and was reflected Secretary in 1879. The witness subsequently found and produced a book containing th names of the original stockholders. There were 37,500 shares of Credit Mobilier capital-\$3,750,000-all paid in cash, dollar for dollar. The witness commenced reading from books, showing in 1864 and 1865 the names of th

olders of stock, and the amounts paid by them.

As this business was likely to occupy too much of the time of the Committee, witness was requested to furnish a list of the stockholders, the dates on which they procured the stock, and the several amounts. He was further examined as to the organization of the corporation only one dividend had been declared by the Credit Mobilier, which was in December, 1867; it was six per cent for each of the years 1866 and 1867; in 1867, who the capital stock was increased, stock could be bought for 90 cents; but after the making of Oakes Ames's contract, stock was considered worth 200 or 300 per cent. On cross-examination, witness said he would be able to exhibit all the books showing the transactions, ex-

cept those relating to transfer of stock; but this de ficiency he could make up from the books of debit and credit of stockholders; he had no idea that the transfer books were abstracted for any purpose; his opinion was that they were mislaid. Witness was examined at length with reference to the Union Pacific Railroad Company in

its relations with the Credit Mobilier.

Mr. Oakes Ames was examined as to the cost of the Union Pacific Railroad, saying, among other things. The profits were about \$1,000,000 on the exponditure of \$50,000,000 for building and equipping the road.

The Committee adjourned at 11 o'clock till 34 to-morw morning.

THE WEATHER. THE STORM IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—Eight people are known to have beenfrozen tordeath at Morris, and six or eight others have suffered the same fate elsewhere in the county. Two men were found near St. Peter, sitting upright in a sleigh, frozen stiff, and wrapped in Buffalo obes. At Washington two teamsters have been ond frozen to death. Near Sloux City three others shared the same fate. The railroad men engaged working in the snew-banks are suffering terribly, many of them being frezen, though none fatally. It is by far the most terrible storm that has visited this section of the country since its first settlement.

GOVERNMENT REPORT.

WAR DEFARMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thesday, Jan. 15, 1873—1 a. m.
Synowie for the pass incenty-four hours

The barometer has risen over New-England, with winds veering to northerly; it has fallen from the upper lakes to the Gulf, being lowest, probably, over Northern Missouri; easterly winds and partly cloudy weather are now prevailing over the Middle States, with fight rain over Western Pennsylvania; fresh to very brisk south-easterly to north-easterly winds from Kentneky to the upper lakes, with rain and snow; light to fresh ensterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather over the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

States. Probabilities.

The low barometer over Northern Missouri will move northward over Michigan into Canada, accompanied by brisk to high winds; for New England, winds vecring to easterly and southerly, and increasing cloudiness, with rain over the southern portion and snow over the northern.

ern.
For the Middle States easterly winds, veering to southerly and westerly, cloudy weather, and rain: for the South Atlantic and Gulf States partly cloudy weather and easterly to southerly winds, veering to acutherly winds. and westerly.

From Missouri and Kansas to Minnesota winds backing to northerly and westerly, falling temperature, and clearing but partly cloudy weather; these conditions extend castward to Lake Michigan and Indiana during

the day, and over Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennesses during the night.

THE COAL QUESTION.

EXPLANATION BY THE READING COMPANY—THE LEADING COAL MEN ABOUT TO MEET IN

NEW YORK! In an interview, yesterday, Mr. E. A. Quinard, who represents the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in this city, and attends to its general interests here, said that the coal business was unprofitable last year, and the Reading Railroad Company had resolved to improve its prospects. The Reading Coal and Iron Company had resolved to sell by retail in Philadelphia. with the view of promoting the common interest of prolucers and consumers. At present the colliery owner in the Schuyikill region consigns his coal to an agent in Philadelphia, who sells it to the retail dealer, who, in turn, disposes of it to the general consumers. The Reading Coal Company, by embodying the duties of miner, carrier, and dealer in itself, will effect a saving which cannot but be advantageous to the public. In this city there are three great coal companies in the retail trade, and the public are better supplied than when the trade was entirely in the hands of dealers.

The Reading Company does not intend to use any coercion. Mr. Franklin Gowen, the President of the Reading Road, is one of the most clear-headed men in the country, and will do nothing that will interfere with the transit of coal over the road. In many instances he adanced money at 6 per cent to colliery owners, and arrays forebore from using any pressure with the view of inducing them to agree to his plans. The combin of the coal and railroad business, which is regarded as leading to abuses, was done for self-protection. It re suited from the necessities of the trade. The fears re garding the mixing of goal are groundless. It has be the uniform constant practice of one large company to mix the coal of different mines, and by doing so it has been able to supply regularly an article of uniform

quality. In addition to the foregoing observations, the follow ing extracts from the recent report of the Reading Rail road indicate the nature of the plans of the Coal Com pany and the great extent of its business :

pany and the great extent of its business:

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has continued to increase its ownership of lands, and now controls over \$0.001 acres of anthractic coal lands, upon which there are \$0.001cries, Most of these collieries are worked by leases, but 2f of the largest of them are now owned and will be worked by the Company. The tunnage of these lands last year was \$0.00.800 \$20 tuns, and the reats derived from this tunnage amounted to \$946,778 90. The Coal and from Company will mine next year between \$2.000,000 and \$2.500,000 tuns from its own lands, and including this product it is believed that the entire production of coal upon its extates will amount to at least \$1.00.000 tuns during the year 1978. Should the anticipations formed of the coal trade for the coming season prove correct, the managers believe that the Coal and Iron Company will during this year, which is out and fron Company will during this year, which is but the second of its existence, be in receipt of an income sufficient to pay the interest upon the entire cost of its

The report also says that the managers have resolved to build a fleet of steam colliers, some of 600 and somof 1,200 tuns capacity, and to erect a ship-yard at Port

believed in the New-York coal trade that the Reading Coal Company intends to monopolize the sa of Schuylkill coal in this city, which is now transacted by about 20 firms. It is also considered probable tha the steam colliers will be used to deliver coal direct from the depot on the Delaware to purchasers in this city and Jersey City.

A meeting of the principal men of the leading coal companies will be held here this week, it is believed with the view of deciding upon a uniform course

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14.-The jury was ompleted in the Wharton case to-day, and State At corney Revell made the opening statement, indicating to the jury the evidence on which the State would rely in the prosecution. Eugene Van Ness, for the attem to poison whom the prisoner is on trial, was called and examined at length.

The direct examination occupied several hours, during which Van Ness detailed minutely all the circumstance as to having taken wine, ale, and other beverages, at Mrs. Wharton's house, in June, on several different days which were offered and pressed on witness by the pris oner, and after partaking of which, witness said, he was seized with giddiness and made ill.

Witness testified that he had known the prisoner for nine years previous to June, 1871, for the last few of which most intimate and friendly social and business re lations existed between them. The cross-examination was commenced, soon after which the Court adjourned. A curious fatality attends the trial of this prisoner During the trial for the murder of Gen. Ketchum several deaths occurred in the families of jurors, and last even ing. John R. Arnold, Deputy Sheriff, on going home after leaving court, was drowned in Severn River by breaking brough the ice.

Arnold has a brother on the present jury. Attorney eneral Syester was called away from the trial, on Monday, on account of the illness of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Susan Harvey of Hagerstown, and that lady had died before he reached home.

INFANT ASYLUM GRAND BALL. The perfection of arrangements for this great social event, which takes place at the Academy of Music Thursday evening next, together with the unpre edented sale of boxes and tickets, fully assure one of the most brilliant occasions of the season. The Floor Committee, composed of society young men, familiar with their duties, have spared no pains to complete their arrangements, and a committee of lady man agers will be constantly on the floor. The adjoining building has been secured by Mr. Delmonico, who furnishes the supper; Grafulla leads the music; and when it is added that Mr. Theodore Moss has generously tendered his services as supervisor in general, the bes guarantee is given that nothing can occur to mar the estivities of the evening. Let all who have secured tickets go, and these who have not, remember that Mrs. L. M. Bates, No. 10 West Thirty-ninth-st., can supply them; while boxes may be obtained of Mrs. B. H. Van Anken, No. 421 Fifth-ave.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Just at the close of the period when the Directors of most other fire underwriting organizatic have been assessing their shareholders, in cruer to main a suitable financial status, that ateriing incorpo tion—the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company comes forward with the cheering announcement of regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payal on demand. It must be remembered that the "Wilamsburgh City Fire" is not one of the so-called "locompanies," but an incorporation pursuing a wiss selected and carefully conducted general business; risks being distributed over an extended area of tountry. Its losses at the late disastrous Boston i made a total of about \$150,000, all of which is being insted and paid, with the usual promptness and i eraity incident to this reliable and his worthy associates, well as their numerous patrons, have cause for mut congratulation. Besides its intact capital of \$250,000, Williamsburgh City Fire" has now a surplus of ab \$204,000, making total cash assets of \$454,000.

Parties desiring to establish telegraphic connection between their different places of business will be interested in an advartisement of the Seiden In-strument, which appears on our eighth page.

THE STATE OF TRADE. HAVANA WEEKLY MARKETS.

HAYANA, Jan. II, via KRY WRET.—Sugar steady and in moderate de mond. Quotations commal. No. 2 D.S. 11/2011 reads per arrobe Moissees Segar 2004 reads for Nos. 8 to 10. Moissees to fair demand Moissees Segar 2004 reads for Nos. 8 to 10. Moissees to fair demand statements of the Most and Moissees to fair demand to the statement of the week. II.000 hotes and 2,000 hids. It is ported during the week II.000 hotes and 2,000 hids. It is possible to the week II.000 hotes and 2,000 hids. It is possible to the week II.000 hotes and 2,000 hids. It is possible to the week II.000 hotes and 3,000 hids. It is possible to the week II.000 hotes and 4,000 hids. It is possible to the week II.000 hotes and 4,000 hids. It is possible to the week II.000 hotes and 4,000 hids. It is possible to the II.000 hids. It is a second part of 2,000 hids. It is a second part of

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. PROM GLANGOW-In steamship Europa, Jan. 14-Miss A. Bend. H. Cooke, John Gawson, Mr. Palson, Alex. Robbie, Mrs. S. Sieb. W. Walker, Rev. John Welsh, Mr. and Miss Wilson, Chas. Wilso and St in the sizerrage.

Figure SAYANNAH—In stemeship San Sabrador, Jan. 14.—R.

Pikune, K. Dikunes, A. C. Mehipin, D. H. Wentworth, W. Hammond,
P. A. Gordon, A. Coggeshall, C. A. Chapman, R. Krein, H. Krwin, and

for in the steerage.

LATEST SHIP NEWS. [For other Ship News see Second Page.]

(For other Ansa Notes see Second Fage.)

araship Europa (Br.), Campbell, Gisagow Dec. 25, wa Morille 28th,
midle, and mass to Henderston Bross.

amaint Wanobe, Rand, Richmond. City Point and Norfolk, with
and pass to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

awai Tana to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

when Prowse (of Giverpool), Folley, Auckland Oct. 19, with

Rry Edna (of Halifar): dimpsop, Manasullia 27-daya, with suday, nebr. John C. Grafts (1994), Kennedy, Bockland, with time, sleft, Sarah C. Smith Hoppins, Beston for Philadelphia, WIND-Sundown, light, N. W., clogic

DOMNSTIC PORTS.

Section Jan. 14.—Arrived, both Margareta, from Malaga. Sailed, demands City of Washington, for New-York.

RECHINDON, V.A., Jan. 14.—Cleared, July Mary Rice, for Rio Janoiro.

Payannan, i.e., Jan. 14.—Arrived, demanday Tyran, from New-York, barty Vingen & Hannerat, from Sentings, sale, f. C. Rambin, from New-York. Dearly sales, for Boston, C. O. Beans of the Estimates for Liverpools sales, Irring, for Boston, C. O. Beans of the Estimates.

Sailed, steamships America, for Baltimore, Lory for New York.

HALIVAR, N. R., Jun. 14.—The stoumship Semilinavian from Liver-col, and Tigor, from Newtoundians, arrived this morning. The Mora-in sailed for Liverpool at noon.

Over 20,000,000 tuns of coal ser samum are mixed and put on the old stanivart, or even beam, in the until the great invention of the FARDBANKS' SCALES, the necessary loss of time and labor would add, in the last result, inti items of delicra to the aggregate sum of \$110,000,000. part or less, which consumers now pay for this fact. This represents the chines, and by others, in part, modeled substantially upon them. is no mechanical contrivance devised for any purpose that for colority, convenience accuracy, and increments ones of operation, comes scarte unimprovide excellence than the FATRIMANIA PLATFORM SCALES.

Publishers. - We are satisfied with Text Darmort Taxmora as so describing melium. It is taken by the class of people we desire to mark. - R. R. Sarrat & Ca. Booksellers and Sectioners. 116 and 139 Woodwaders, Detroit Mich.

The Tribune Almanae for fifth (ready last of January or ones, PORTRAIT AND BROWLAPHY OF HORACS GREELEY. A Luxury .- To have a tooth drawn with Laughing Gas at Con-

Ring-worm, Salt-rhoum, curst by many Junium Tax Soar,

Mark Twell on the Sandwich Islands in Thinung Lucrond Sanda No. 2. Price Sc., Se. by mail Compulsory Education, by B. W. Beschen, in Trinome.

Dr. Bellows's Lecture, "Is Tuens a Goot" in Tannuas

Musters of the Situation. -Jas. T. Pintor's lecture in Tate

The Lost Arts, by Wandell Pullies, in Taisons Lacrous

Prof. Tyndail's Six Lectures, Illustrated, in Tainum Lac-

MARRIED CARROLL.-ARAHOO-On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Pather Kleiv, Mr. F. H. Carroll-to Mary Thereas, daughter of the late John Arahoe, all of Brootlyn. All of Brooxiya.

CLARK—QUA—On Treslay, Jan. 7. at the residence, of the bride, 640

West Tennty-intel-st., by the Rev. George R. Hepworth and Thos.

Armitage, D. D., John M. Christ of Chicago, Ill., to Louise Qua, stepdonghter of S. W. Hanner, M. D. IMPHEET—VAIL—Jan. 3, at Poughquag. Dulchess County, N. Y., by Rev. H. C. Hamphray, Arthur H. Hamphrey of Brooklyn, son of the officiating degrammy, to Miss M. Rhoda Vail of Poughquag.

MAIGNE-BRANCISCO-On Montar, Dec. 20, 1872, at the residence of the bride's perents, by the Rev. Theo. L. Curier, Joseph C. Maigne to Mary Irene Francisco. No cards. PECK.-HARRIS.-By Rev. T. L. Carler, D. D., on Jan. 8, 1873, Thomas M. Peck of Newborgh, N. Y., to Str., Mary L. Harris of Brookles,

PRENTISS-CAMPBELL-Dec. 24, 1872, by Rev. J. B. Campbell, at Campbell.
WHATSIE—HAGER—On Tuesday. Jan. 14. at the Church of the PHgrams, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. R. S. Storra, jr., D. D., Arthur V.
Wittsie of Newhergh, N. Y., to Franc A. Hager, only dangitler of Fred.
J. M. Hager of Brooklyn, S. V.
Wastern and California papers please copy.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

DIED.

BARTOW-On Sonday, Jun. 12, 1879, Euphemia G. Bartow, aged 33. Funeral from her late remission, 481 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Turnday, this inst., at 2 p. m. BRADFORD - On Sunday morning, Jan. 12, at the residence of his father-index James Lorimer Graham, Samuel Dexter Bradford, in the 24th para of les size. Farmity, of his brother, John Henry Bradford, and of he friends of the family, of his brother, John Henry Bradford, and of he brother incless. Henry Hohart Porter, are invited to sites the merui, at No. 20 North Washington square, on Wednesday morning, as

HAPMAN-On Tuesday morning, Jan. 14, Vincent Chapman, in the 42d year of his are. his friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at i.p. m., from his late resiscence, 124 West Forty-

HALL-Soldenly, Clara Louisa, only daughter of Thomas W. and Nellio J. Hall. aged 4 months and 6 days.

Principle of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock b. m., at 14 Mouroe-at., hetween Classon and Franklinaves, Brooklyn. FIGURE 4-8. M. HOURT HOUSE, T. Charles Hugh, only son of Charles W. and Mary Health, aged I year, T months and 27 days.

And Mary Health, aged I year, T months and 27 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the innored from the residence of his parents, act Bedford are, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at # KINGSLAND-On Saturday ovening, the 11th inst., Daniel C. Kinge

land, in one 15th year of his age.

the relatives and freeds of the smilly are respectfully invited to attend
the funeral, from his late residence, No. 115 Fulth-ave., on Wednesday
mexi, the 15th inst., at 10 s'olock a. m. ROSENBROCK.—On Monday morning. Jan. 13, 1973, Christopher C. Kossenbrock, born in Lacr, Hanaver, agel 55 years, 3 months, and 18 days.
The relatives and friends, also the members of Mona Lactge, 199, F. and A. M., we respectfully levited to attend his faueral, on Wedneslay, 19th max, at 2 octoor p. m., from his late residence. 694 Van Bruntat, South Brooking.

at., South Brookies.
auforais and Providence, R. L., papers please copy. CONNALOGUE-On Sunday evening, Jan. 13, Mrs. Mary McConn. no, aged 73 years, daners; will take place on Wednesdar afternoon, at 24 o'clock, from residence, No, 14 Little Water-st. Broomlyn.

her residence, No. 18 Little Water-at. Brooklyn.

MCGOWAN.—At Alken, S. C., on Saturday, Jan. 11, 1873, John Y. McGowan, son of T. W. and Dobornh McGowan.

MORRIS—On Sanday, Jan. 12, William Morris, aged 72 years.
The residives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend
the function of Wolenshay. the Eigh tant, at 1 o'clock, from his lateresidence, Pearlest, corner of Water, Brooklyn.

MULDOON-On Sunday, Jan. 12, 1873, at his o MURTAGH-On Monday, Jan. 13, 1873, Elizabeth A. Murtagh, in the Inth year of her age, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

PARTRIBGE—As Stockbridge, Mass, on Monday, Jan. 6, of pneumonts, Mrs. Januar Partridge, widow of the late Taos. J. Partridge of toe Jith Massichusetts Volunteers, in the 5th year of her age.

Remains interred in Greenwood.

Massachusetts Vainuteers, in the lich year of nor age.

Remains interect in Girenwood.

PRASE—Suddenly, on Friday, Jun. 10, at her residence at Mateawan,
Monnoulle County, N. J., Catherine, wife of Capit, John A. Pesse, formerry of Brocklyn, in the 70th year of her age.

RINER—As Schraghenburgh, N. J., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., Carrie R.

Riker, the wife of Andrew J. Riker.

The continues and friends of the family are sovied to attend the fancers.

Services will be held at the Reformed Church, Schrashonburgh, on

Thurnday, at 12 m. Trains of the Northern Saltroad of New Jersey

leave food of Chambers—at al 9130 a. m. Conveyance at the in realimess on the arrival of the train at Crossiff.

RIMSEY—OF Tacoday, Jan. 4t. at Fronklyn, L. I., John W. Rumacy,
late of Washington, D. C., aged 56.

Notice of floorers hereafter:
Rochester, N. Y., and Washington papers please coov.

RECH. Of Tacoday, Jan. 14, at her late residence, No. 250 West Thire-

Rochester, N. Y., and Washington papers please copy.

SMITH—On Torsday, Jan. 14, at her late residence, No. 35) West Thirtichest, in this citr, Anna Rives, wife of Albert M. Smith, and daughter of the late Dr. A. W. Elwas of the United States Army.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her functial, at 8t John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thorsday afternoon, at Jo'clock. Train leave the foot of Deshrosses, Cortlandt, and Liberty etc. at 2 o'clock p. m.

SPEAGUR—As Salem, N. Y., Jan. 11, Rev. Daniel G. Sprague, in his 7th year.

Tith year. Prints outem, N. Y., Jan. 11, Rev. Damiel G. Sprague, in his Trith year. Priends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Churcin of South Orange, N. J., on Weinesday, the 15th, at 24 o'clock. Carfinges await the arrival of the 1:10 train from Barclayes.

UNDERHILL—On 15th inst. Anna Underhill, aged 35 years, daughter of the late Joshus Underhill.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from Friends' Meeting House, Twentiethest, at 10 o'clock, Fifth day, 18th inst. VAN WORT-Jan. 14, 1873, Prances L., wife of Laurence Van Work, and sister of John D. Hadley, ared 33 years.

Remains will be taken, on Thurshay morning, by the 3 o'clock train (N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R.), to Greenbush, N. Y., for interment.

(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R.) to Greenbush, N. Y., for interment,
VALENTINE—In Seventh day evening, First month, 11th, Ann T., wife
of Stophen Walenbine, as the 17th year of ner age.
Relatives and friemls of the facily are invited to attend the funeral from
her late residence, No. 260 Henry-st. Brooklyn. on Fourth day, 15th
inst, at 1 o'clock p. w., without further invitation.
WHITING—Jan. 12, Augustus Whiting, in the 7th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral
from the late residence, J West Thirty fourthest, on Wednesday, Jan.
15, at 10 s. in.
WOODWARD, F. Benedic.

WOODWARD-In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, Thomas Woodward, in the 30th year of his age. leistives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 109 Sands-at. Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, icts inst., at 2 o'clock,

Special Notices

Dr. J. H. Schenck of Philadelphia who for the last 15 years has devoted his attention exclusively to the care of CULMONARY DISEASINS, will again be at his consultation rooms. No. 12 bond et. (New-Kork), on TUS-SDAY, the Pist inst, where advice will be given free to all, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be 45.

A Life-size Pertrait

HORACE GREELEY. Real and the graph of him ever made. Price, One Dollar by mail, postpaid. Address THE TRIBUNS, New York.

The Workingwomen's Protective Union.

38 Bleecker-at, for the precention and redraw of frants and impositions upon workingwomen who are not in household service. That High COPYISTS, TRADESWOMEN, CLERKS, &c., are signified to employers, and are assisted in obtaining conformant teen carned are collected by law when accessary. All free of onator.

Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Sarope during the week endog SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1873, will close at this office on WEONESDAY
13 is m., on THURSDAY at 11 a. m., and so SATURDAY at 6 and
1 a. m. P. H. JONES, P. M. The Tribune Almanae for 1873 (condy last of January or early perfectly) will in addition to its usual contents, have a PORTPATT AND BIOGRAPHY OF HORACE GREEKLEY.

Ontment and Glycerine (Indexical).—The most perfect WINTER SOAP in ase, removates and improves the compliation. HEUSMAN & Co., Broadway. WINTER SOAP in any removalers and unproves the comparison.

HEGEMAN & Co., Recodurar.

Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil is wonderful to use for frozen ears, free, fogers, toos, and assaily prevents sending or produce.

Mark Twalin on the SANDWICH ISLANDS, in TRIBUNK LIGOTURE EXTRANO 2. Price 2c., 5c. by mail.

Comparisory Education, by H. W. BERCHER, to TRIBUNK LIGOTURE EXTRANO 2. Price 2c., 5c. by mail.

De Bellows's Lecture: "IS THERE A GOD?" to TRIBUNK LIGOTURE EXTRA No. 2. Price 2c., 5c. by mail.

Masters of the Situation. JAS. T. FIELDS'S Lecture in The Last Arts, by WENDRLL PHILLIPS, in TRIBONE LEG-TURE HXTRA No. 2 Price & ; Sc. by uzil. Prof. Trudail's Six Lectures, ILLUSTRATED in TRIBUNG